

NY 100-104100

MILLSTONE FOR CHINA

WASHINGTON, April 9.—While China is threatened by internecine strife the powers are placing a millstone around her neck in the shape of an indemnity amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. This astonishing aggregate of claims filed, equal to one-half of the war indemnity demanded of France by Germany, has caused consternation in official circles there.

It is impossible to obtain an exact estimate of the claims made by each power, for the reason that the dispatch received by Secretary Hay today from Commissioner Rockhill is withheld from publication. It is known, however, that eleven powers have submitted demands for indemnity—Germany, Russia, France, Japan, United States, Italy, Austria, Spain, Holland, Belgium and Portugal. Spain, Holland, Belgium and Portugal landed no men in China and suffered comparatively little damage, yet their claims with those of Italy and Austria, which were represented by 1450 soldiers and fifty-five guns, amount to more than \$100,000,000.

Of the great powers, Germany, of course, has the heaviest claim, which amounts to \$30,000,000. By reason of the failure of the Manchurian convention, Russia is compelled to submit claims for the destruction of her railroad property. France has submitted a large claim, as her missionaries were slaughtered and their missions destroyed.

Japan is known to have expended \$25,000,000 for military expenses, her consular of legation was killed and the property of her citizens in Tientsin and elsewhere was destroyed. Her military expenses are large by reason of the fact that outside of Russia she sent the largest military force to China—25,573 men. The United States filed a modest claim for \$25,000,000.

Understanding the impossibility of China paying such an indemnity Secretary Hay, after the Cabinet meeting today, sent instructions to Rockhill directing him to endeavor to reduce the claims to at least \$200,000,000, and \$100,000,000, if possible. If it is necessary to accomplish this the United States will reduce its claim to \$12,500,000.

ALLEGED INSULT TO ENVOYS.

BERLIN, April 9.—Nothing is known here officially regarding the report that Rockhill, the American special commissioner at Peking, and Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister there, were insulted by German soldiers recently while returning from dinner in sedan chairs, the Chinese bearers of which, as the report alleges, were beaten by the Germans.

Dr. Stuebel, director of the Colonial Department of the German Foreign Office, and at one time German Consul General at Shanghai, who recently went to London on a special commission connected with the question of Chinese indemnity, has returned to Berlin. He reports that negotiations in London regarding the fixing of a modus of Chinese indemnity were successful and resulted in a mutual agreement.

RUSSIA CHANGES TACTICS.

LONDON, April 10.—"Russia has now changed her tactics," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio, "and is making desperate efforts to secure not only Japan's neutrality, but her benevolent assistance toward Russia's far Eastern schemes."

A Shanghai special says: The Yangtze Viceroy and Governors have forwarded a memorial to the throne, suggesting certain reforms. These reforms suggest that the Chinese government should send students of good family should travel and study in foreign countries; that the entire army be drilled by western methods; that colleges and schools be extended, and that a standard dollar currency be adopted.

VIEWS OF GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, April 9.—The latest phase of the Manchurian question is very differently judged by different sections of the German press. The *Vorwaerts* Zeitung, Herr Richter's organ, says:

"For the moment the situation is eased and the conclusion of peace is hastened, but so far as the future is concerned, the situation is rendered more complicated, for as soon as the allied forces are withdrawn the military superiority of Russia will become overwhelming for China, who will probably then grant Russia better terms than now, when she is upheld by the allies. While war between Russia and Japan is now deferred, their conflicting interests remain regarding North China, and it is probable that the treaty between them will be soon after peace with China is signed."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, which sees a Russian diplomatic defeat in Russia's abandonment of the Manchurian convention, says:

"It must have been hard for Count Lamsdorff to instruct the Russian Ambassador to that effect, especially since Russia had from the start followed the policy of rendering a diplomatic settlement in Peking as difficult as possible, and of doing everything to stiffen the backbone of China against the allies, particularly in the matter of the withdrawal of the troops from the province of Chihli."

THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG TAKES THE VIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Vorwaerts* Zeitung expresses a hope that at least a portion of the German troops may now be withdrawn from China, adding that otherwise Germany will be completely isolated there. It says the Chinese forts could have been destroyed without waiting for China's consent.

SATISFIES THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, April 9.—Russia's declaration, renouncing a separate agreement with China, gives great satisfaction in Berlin official circles, since it removes all separate negotiations from having further influence on the diplomatic situation at Peking, and the general negotiations can now proceed uninterrupted. It is said in official circles that it was to be expected that Russia would not withdraw from Manchuria, and now any power proposing a withdrawal must be prepared to attempt to do so by force.

The controversy between Russia and Japan on the subject of Korea has been conducted with the greatest caution on both sides, showing an earnest wish to avoid a conflict. The Berlin diplomats do not expect a conflict.

The *Local Anzeiger* publishes the following from its Peking correspondent: "Mr. Morgenthau, secretary of the Berlin Legation, has been arrested by German soldiers, who were guarding the Hutu-men gate, but it was his own fault, as he refused to obey instructions."

JAPAN SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, today re-



HARMONY IN HOME RULE RANKS.

ceived official advice from the Foreign Office at Tokio, entirely dispelling the alarming reports as to a Russo-Japanese rupture, and showing that the Japanese government accepted the latest declaration of Russia on Manchuria with the same sense of satisfaction that it has been received with in the United States. Mr. Takahira called at the State Department and informed Secretary Hay of the gratifying turn of affairs.

The position of Japan, as now defined in the highest official quarters, is practically the same as that of the United States. A copy of the recent Russian communication was delivered to Japan at the same time it was given to this government. Although the texts differ slightly, they are alike in all material points. The Japanese government now makes known that it accepts this declaration as made in good faith, and like the United States, it is quite satisfied to leave the Manchurian question in its present status. The assurances given by Russia are of such a character that the Japanese authorities look forward to a course of action which will remove the perplexity and dangers in which the issue has been involved thus far.

As the other powers have already indicated their acceptance of the Russian declaration, the course of Japan removes the last possibility of division and appears to restore the harmonious concert which has thus far obtained in dealing with China.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10, 3 p. m.—The Russian press is abandoning that reserve with which it first discussed the government's declaration on the subject of Manchuria. It now declares that the joy with which the British press greeted China's refusal to sign the Manchurian treaty has merely postponed the signing of a new understanding with China, since the convention would be advantageous to the latter. One paper says:

"Our London friends overlooked the fact that in dissuading the signing of the agreement they did not hasten the evacuation of Manchuria, but strengthened Russia's position."

BRITISH ENVOY HOOTED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, April 9.—At the reception today of the British special mission to announce the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII, Emperor William wore a British Admiral's uniform, with the order of the Garter. After the formal ceremonies were over His Majesty conversed affably with each member of the mission and then conducted them to an adjacent room and introduced them to the Empress. The members of the mission are the Emperor's guests while here.

The ceremony of conducting the mission to the palace was imposing. The Emperor sent to fetch them three elaborately ornamented court carriages, with gorgeously liveried coachmen and lackeys. The military department escorted the mission was from the regiment of which the late Queen Victoria was honorary colonel.

The police were much in evidence and kept the streets clear of people a hundred yards above and below the Hotel Bristol and halfway across Unter den Linden. This precaution is said to have been taken to avoid an unusual anti-British demonstration like that of Sunday night, when, upon the arrival of the mission, a number of persons crowded in front of the Hotel Bristol

and shouted "Down with England!" "Victory for the Boers!" which caused four or five arrests to be made.

It was the first time in the history of Prussia that such an honor as being escorted to the palace in royal carriages was paid to an ambassador. A band of music stationed in the courtyard of the castle played "God Save the King" as the mission entered.

His Majesty received the mission with great ceremony. After the Duke of Abercorn had handed King Edward's autograph letter to the Emperor and the mission had been received in audience by the Empress, the Duke of Abercorn and his party were re-escorted to the Hotel Bristol by the cavalry detachment.

The commissioners did not wholly escape a demonstration of Anglophobia. There were shouts of "Down with the English!" outside of the hotel, in spite of the strong police force on duty in its vicinity.

CUBANS AND THE AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Lieut. Gen. Miles is confident that the Cubans will ultimately accept the Platt amendment defining the relations that shall exist between Cuba and the United States. Gen. Miles and other officials of the War Department lay stress upon the use of the term "substantially as follows" in the preamble to the Platt amendment as incorporated in the Army appropriation law. This law authorizes the President to withdraw from the island so soon as the Government shall have been established under a constitution which shall define the future relations of the United States. In the phrase "substantially as follows" the administration holds that "substantially" means that while the language employed by the United States may not be used by Cubans, yet they shall incorporate in their constitution the essential points fixed upon by Congress.

At the same time the President has some slight latitude which will enable him to use his judgment in passing upon any resolution which the convention is expected finally to adopt.

In discussing the Cuban question Lieut. Gen. Miles, who recently visited Cuba, said today:

"I do not understand that the Cubans have absolutely rejected the Platt amendment. I hope the convention will do nothing rash. While in Cuba I found some opposition to the provisions of the Platt amendment, but I hoped and still hope it will be modified by further consideration. The preamble to the Platt amendment provided that the relation shall be 'substantially as therein set forth and I believe that the ultimate action of the convention will be in accordance with its terms.'"

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

JAMES J. HILL GETS BURLINGTON

NEW YORK, April 9.—It was definitely stated today that the final details of the Burlington deal had been arranged by James J. Hill and that all that now prevented formal announcement was a reference of the matter to J. Pierpont Morgan upon the arrival of the steamship Teutonic at Queenstown or Liverpool. For a third time apparently the price that Hill and his associates offered for the property has been advanced, and as it now stands, it is understood to include an offer of 4 1/2 per cent collateral trust bonds, issued at \$225 for each share of Burlington stock, with an alternative offer to purchase the shares of non-assenting shareholders at a figure somewhat above the present selling price of the stock.

On Friday last in Boston, Hill and his associates were in conference with leading Burlington shareholders until midnight. The offer submitted at that time was rejected because of the demand of the Burlington interests for some increase on the stock. The first point was conceded, however, but the alternative price on the stock was not assented to until today.

The price of Burlington stock was made so high that on Monday, when it was found that offer must be still further advanced, the Union Pacific interests, which had been offered a share in the proposition, withdrew from all further consideration of the matter. What Morgan's opinion will be on the matter still remains to be learned, but as his chief interest is now centered in Erie, it is believed that the high price will be paid. Burlington guaranteed by the Northern Pacific for the benefit of the Erie is, indeed, a strange proposition when calmly considered.

It is understood that both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will share in issuing the collateral trust bonds, but how this matter is to be arranged could not be learned today.

The integrity of Burlington will, of course, not be changed, it continuing in much the same way as the Lake Shore does under the New York Central collateral trust. Burlington shareholders will not be called upon to take any action in the matter. The proposition will, however, have to be submitted to the shareholders of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and it will require a two-thirds vote of the stock to approve the arrangement. Of course, with Hill's enormous holdings both of Great Northern and Northern Pacific, no apprehension is felt that the plan will not be approved.

Latest Sugar Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Western Sugar Refining Company quotes, per pound, in 100-pound bags: Crushed, 6.65c; powdered, 5.65c; candy granulated, 5.65c; dry granulated, 5.55c; confectioners' A, 5.55c; magnolia A, 5.15c; extra C, 5.05c; golden C, 4.95c; barrels, 10c more; half-barrels, 25c more; boxes, 50c more; 50-lb. bags, 10c more. No orders taken for less than 75 barrels or its equivalent. Dornbos, half-barrels, 6.95c; boxes, 6.55c per pound.

PORTO RICANS NOT STARVING

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Gov. Chas. H. Allen of Porto Rico was asked today to make a statement to the Call regarding a petition said to emanate from the workmen of Porto Rico, asking the President for work and asserting that the inhabitants of the island were at the point of starvation.

"I have not seen the original petition," replied Governor Allen, "but a copy of it came to me by mail this morning from the Secretary of Porto Rico, who said that he understood it was the work of a malcontent who has been consistently opposing the American administration ever since our occupation of the island and that any number of signatures could be added to the petition in the office where it was written. I think it would be comparatively easy to secure signatures to a petition asking for government aid where such aid had been so generously distributed."

"The conditions described in the petition are not truthfully stated. Facts will show that more persons are employed in Porto Rico today than ever before, except when the Government relief work was at its height. The United States Government has already distributed \$1,250,000 to workers on the public roads and the Army distributed 22,000,000 pounds of food in the island."

"My San Juan informant is inclined to attribute the present agitation to Munoz Rivera, who has been the leader of the opposition to the American administration. He is the man who compelled his party to endorse Mr. Bryan in the last election.

"Civil government is established in Porto Rico. Much has been accomplished and every day marks fresh progress. If the people can be relieved of their agitation and allowed to work out their own salvation and American capital with the thrift and energy which follow it be directed toward Porto Rico, with the assurance that it will be welcome and give an adequate return, then indeed will come the prosperity and development which every American citizen hopes for every dweller under the American flag."

APOSTLE CANNON NEARING DEATH

MONTEREY, April 9.—After a much better day than he had spent for some time Apostle George Q. Cannon, the noted Mormon who has been critically ill in this city for the past two weeks, suddenly became very much worse last night, and since then has been gradually sinking. At noon today his physicians, Dr. Frederick Clift of Salt Lake City and Dr. Hasford of Alameda, gave up hope and from that time on his death was hourly expected. At 8:30 o'clock this afternoon his son, H. J. Cannon, gave out the statement that Apostle Cannon was yet alive, but was very low. Since then there has been very little change in his condition.

His physicians positively deny the report that Mr. Cannon has any sort of mental affection and say his trouble is complete nervous collapse, which affects the heart action.

The Easter collection at Grace Church, New York, amounted to \$120,000.



The morning of life is the time of abundance, profusion, strength, vigor, growth. When the sun begins to sink, when the midday of life is past, then the hair begins to fade and the silvery gray tells of approaching age.

Sunrise or sunset? Which shall your mirror say? If the former, then it is rich and dark hair, long and heavy hair; if the latter, it is short and falling hair, thin and gray hair.

The choice is yours,—for

Ayer's Hair Vigor

always restores color to gray hair, stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow long and heavy.

This is something you have been looking for, isn't it? And it is something you can have confidence in, for it is no experiment; people have been using it for half a century. We do not claim it will do everything, but we do claim it is the best hair preparation ever made.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year of working days the sum of \$100.00. Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

HOME FOR THE SAILORS

The delayed annual meeting of the Sailors' Home Society was held Saturday morning at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, and after the reading of reports and discussing routine matters, the board of trustees elected the following officers: President, W. F. Allen; vice president, John Ems; secretary, F. A. Schaefer; treasurer, E. F. Bishop.

Trustees for the term ending December 31, 1902, were re-elected as follows: E. F. Bishop, J. B. Atherton, John Ems, E. W. Damon, Captain Fuller and Henry Waterhouse.

The principal report presented at the meeting was that of Captain Isiah Bray, superintendent of the Sailors' Home, which covers the period since April 15, 1900, when he assumed charge of the institution, up to December 31, 1900. He stated that he first dismissed all the permanent lodgers in the Home and thoroughly renovated it and made it clean and comfortable as a lodging-house for seafaring men. He states that there was left in his hands by the former management a number of unpaid bills, but new ones had been contracted during his regime. The new arrivals well sunk on the grounds of the Home by the Hawaiian Electric Company will make a saving of \$25 a year to that institution.

The following extracts from Captain Bray's report are interesting:

"The seafaring men do not like the dormitory scheme, but prefer rooms, and I recommend that an addition of twenty-five rooms be made as a means of increasing the revenues.

"Incoming vessels are now visited by a Home runner; a boat has been purchased and by this means the vessels are easily reached and the masters and sailors on the ships are made acquainted with the fact that Honolulu has an admirable institution where seamen can find comfortable quarters ashore. A regular shipping business is also conducted, although it is not remunerative. A careful record is maintained of all sailors entering the Home, with their nationality, last ship, capacity, ship joined, where bound and date of sailing."

As to those who have assisted the institution Captain Bray makes mention of the following: A. F. Cooke has assisted financially; T. Bain Walker paid water rates; Mr. Schultze furnished German reading matter; Mrs. Hyde, story books; Miss Mary Parker, new Gospel hymn books, and Miss Bray, a cabinet organ. On Sunday evenings the sailors present enjoy singing under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

In the period specified in the report 371 seafaring men have availed themselves of the advantages of the institution, while transients added, run the number up to 414. Financial losses to the amount of \$23.15 were had through the defaulting of sixty-four boarders who "forgot to pay" before leaving. The number of men shipped from the Home was 22. The treasurer's report showed that there was a balance of \$788.57 remaining in his hands. The gross receipts were \$127.34, gross expenditures \$124.94, leaving a balance in Captain Bray's hands of \$2.40. Many liberal subscriptions have been made to the Sailors' Home, which have assisted the institution materially.

The resignation of T. R. Walker from the board was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered him for the splendid services he has rendered for the Home in past years. F. M. Swaney was elected in his place. The executive committee, consisting of C. L. Wright, F. W. Damon and W. W. Hall, was instructed to report upon the improvements suggested by Captain Bray and others.

Sam Parker and Congressman Packard, of Pennsylvania, returned from Maui, Hawaii, in the Kinoh, on Saturday. They enjoyed a fine outing on the Parker ranch.

FIRST HAWAIIAN
SMALLPOX SCURGE.

The following account of the first visit of smallpox to Hawaii, in 1833, is taken from the Personal Reminiscences of Wm. Cooper Parke:

In the month of February, 1833, the ship Charles Mallory arrived off the port with a yellow flag flying from the foremast.

The pilot on going alongside found she had a case of smallpox on board.

The vessel was left outside the port, and the pilot returned to report the case to the Board of Health. He was ordered to anchor the vessel off Waikiki, where she then was, and the crew with the exception of the sick man were brought on shore, and quarantined in a house that stood near the former residence of Hon. G. W. Macfarlane, at Kaplanani Park.

Here the men were carefully watched and tended by Dr. Hoffman, lest the disease should spread. The sick man was brought to Honolulu, but there was no suitable place to put him.

Prince Lot Kamehameha then offered the use of a house to the Board of Health, which they gladly accepted. This house was a large one, made of glass, in the vicinity of the present Quarantine Station. This house stood on an island, and at high tide was surrounded by water, so that it served the purpose very well.

After taking the patient to the place, and supplying him with what was necessary, no one could be found who was willing to go over and nurse him.

For the first five days he was alone the greater part of the time.

One of the members of the Board went over every morning and prepared the man's food for the day, until he was able to care for himself.

After the vessel had been quarantined for twenty-one days and thoroughly fumigated, she came into port. All the bedding in the forecabin as well as the men's clothing was burned to prevent any further trouble.

After loading with all the vessel stopped at the Station to take on board the man who had recovered, and been provided with a new outfit. After the man left the island the house with all its contents was destroyed by fire to prevent any spread of the disease.

As this was the first time such an event had occurred, the Government had no fund from which to defray the expenses of this quarantine, which amounted to fifteen hundred dollars. I therefore was obliged to pay it myself.

When the Legislature met in the following year a resolution was passed to refund to me this sum, which read as follows:

Joint Resolution for the Relief of W. C. Parke.—Approved May 25, 1833.

Whereas, in enforcing the quarantine of the ship Charles Mallory and her passengers, in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty's Privy Council, Mr. W. C. Parke, the Marshal of the Kingdom, has incurred the heavy expense to meet which no appropriation has been made;

Therefore, be it enacted by the King, the Nobles and the Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled:

That the Minister of Finance do, and he is hereby, empowered and instructed to pay out of any moneys that may be in the Treasury, to the order of W. C. Parke, the sum of one thousand five hundred (\$1,500) dollars.

The following is the list of passengers by the ship Charles Mallory: Captain G. T. Lawton, Captain F. A. Newell, Mr. F. L. Hanks, Mr. F. Bennett, Mr. E. F. Hutchins, Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. J. Fawcussack.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC OF 1833.

As no new cases of smallpox appeared for two or three months after the departure of the Charles Mallory, the authorities felt that they had nothing more to fear in that line; but the one case from that vessel was nothing compared to what followed. On the 18th of May, a man called at my office and reported that two native women living on Keea street were ill, and he feared that the trouble was smallpox. On going to the place the report was found to be true, and a great alarm was given, with strict orders to allow no one to leave or enter it. The Legislature was then in session, and on the 18th passed an Act authorizing the King, Kamehameha III., to appoint three commissioners of public health; and on the same day His Majesty nominated Mr. G. P. Judd, Dr. T. C. B. Rooke and myself. The first section of the Act referred to reads as follows:

"That there shall be appointed by the King, with the assent of the Privy Council, a commission consisting of three persons, who shall act without pecuniary reward, upon whom shall devolve all the powers and duties intended and assigned in the Act of the 8th of May, 1831, entitled a law establishing a Board of Health, with power to extend the same to all parts of this Kingdom in person, or through their agents; and who are hereby authorized and empowered to provide for all persons sick with the smallpox suitable medical attendance, food, lodging and clothes, at the expense of the Hawaiian Government, and to make and publish such regulations for the public health as they may think wise and expedient, and enforce them by fines or otherwise through the courts."

The Commissioners met at once and organized, Dr. Rooke being chairman, and J. Hardy, secretary. As there was no suitable place in which to take care of the patients, we selected a building on Queen street, which belonged to the Government, and had it fitted up for hospital. When the two women were moved to the hospital, no one could be obtained to pick them up and carry them to the wagon; so I had to do it, and drive the wagon as well. The day after the removal of the two women, an examination was made of the infected district, and some two or more cases were found, which were removed to the hospital.

We took the utmost precautionary measures to prevent the spreading of the disease; notices were issued and widely circulated. The Minister of Public Instruction was authorized to take every necessary step for a general vaccination, and measures were taken to prevent the extension of the disease to the other islands by coasting and other vessels. Sub-commissioners and agents were appointed throughout every district of the islands with full instructions from us; and directions were issued to all pilots and boarding officers, so that should the disease break out in any place means might be taken to meet it in every direction.

The following named gentlemen were appointed by us to act as our agents on the other islands: For the island of Kauai, James P. B. Marshall, E. P. Bond and J. W. Smith, M.D.; for the island of Maui, P. H. Treadway, J. R. Dow, M.D., and D. Baldwin, M.D.; for the Districts of Hilo and Puna, Hawaii, Benjamin Pittman, J. H. Coney and C. H. Wetmore, M.D.; for Kau, Rev. H. Kimrey; for North and South Kona, P. Cummings, J. Fuller and J. D. Parlo; for Waimea and Kawaihae, Dr. Nicholas Humphries and Macoy.

Up to May 30, no new cases were reported; but by the 3d of the following month all the reported cases were traced to the locality where the disease first appeared, and it was feared that it was widely disseminated. The worst fears were soon realized, for in a week cases were reported in every quarter of Honolulu. Manoa, Paaloa, Leihai, Nuuanu, Kaliua, Kailahi and Ewa. The disease spread like wildfire, and the natives were panic-stricken. There had been but little general vaccination among the natives, so the disease had a clear field; and as they were ignorant of the malady, and did not know how to take care of themselves, they died like sheep. By the 24th of June the cases numbered 12, and throughout July and August the disease raged with terrible violence over the entire island. The whole medical staff of Honolulu came forward at the first, and offered their aid and services gratuitously to the Commission, which were gratefully accepted. It was a very generous thing to do, as it meant hard work night and day, with personal risk and no pay.

By the middle of July the question arose as to the burying of the dead. No one, not even those who had recovered from the disease, or who had not taken it, would assist in such work. Therefore the Commission was obliged to call on all able-bodied men who had recovered, to help the police in that work; and in case of refusal they were fined or imprisoned. It was a harsh measure, but a necessary one for the public good, as the Honolulu police were most laboriously employed night and day in attending to the sick and the dead in the town, and could not be sent two or three miles away to perform that duty. At this time there were in the fort six men who had been engaged in the riot of the previous year, and who had had the smallpox. The King authorized me to offer them their freedom if they would consent to bring the sick to the hospitals, and help bury the dead. They agreed to this offer, and no light task did they find it; as forty or fifty was the usual number buried daily, and sometimes more, the men were often kept working until midnight, after having been at work all day long. At the end of July, forty houses were put up at Waikiki, and thirty on the Ewa side of Honolulu, as hospitals.

Pages could be filled describing the heroic work done by volunteers in nursing the sick; and there are some here today who would tell of heart-rending scenes. Families were broken up; parents deserted their children, the husband would leave the rest of the family in a dying condition. It was not uncommon to find an entire family sick at the same time, or to enter a house only to find dead bodies. The disease appeared in the most remote places, and numbers seemed to take it from mere fright; it was a time that tried men's souls.

After August the disease began to abate, and by the end of the year it had almost disappeared. Thanks to the quarantine enforced, there were not many cases on the other islands, so that those living there knew comparatively little of the dreadful times on Oahu.

During the prevalence of the disease, a number of meetings were held by the residents, and considerable excitement was caused by some persons who made political affairs of it, charging Dr. Judd and Mr. Armstrong as the persons who were responsible for the wilful accusation that not to be imagined; but certain ones who had ill-feelings against the former carried the matter so far that he was removed from office. Naturally this caused a good deal of feeling, which was unfortunate, as the whole community were doing their best to stop the disease, so as to be entirely free of it when the whaling fleet came in the fall; and every means were taken to purify the town. The disease had been mostly concentrated around Maunakea street, and as it was impossible to purify many of the grass houses, in the latter part of August fourteen of them were burned down, the Fire Department having been previously called out to prevent the spread of the flames.

As the epidemic began to subside an investigation was made as to its origin. Many attributed it to the case from the Charles Mallory, but it could not have come from that one case, as some months had passed since that vessel had left before it made its second appearance. The truth was that a captain of a merchant ship, which arrived here from San Francisco, gave his clothes to the two women who were first taken sick, to wash. In a conversation with one of the Commissioners, he said that only a week before leaving that city the occupant of the room next to his had died of the smallpox. The partitions between the rooms were made of brown cotton cloth, and his (the captain's) clothing hung against this partition of cloth; and on his arrival here he had given this clothing to the two women to wash. A story was circulated that the disease came from a lot of old clothing that had been brought here and sold, some months prior to the first case; but there was no foundation to it.

I have already alluded to the measures taken to purify the town before the arrival of the whaling fleet. The fleet at this time numbered two or three thousand men, and as the Commission had reason to think that the greater part of them had never been vaccinated, and as the ships were shortly expected from the Arctic, it was decided, on their arrival, to keep all the crews on board until they were vaccinated. This decision was laid before Hon. Ellisha H. Allen, then the United States Consul, and he was asked to call a meeting of the other Consuls to consider it. This was done, and all of them agreed that it was a wise measure, and further, that they would assist the Commission in carrying it out. Shortly after this meeting, Mr. Allen resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mr. E. F. Angel, who, in compliance with the other Consuls, issued the following circular, which was sent to the vessels on their arrival in port:

United States Consulate,
Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1833.

Sir: The undersigned American Consul at this port, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Health, would respectfully urge upon the masters of American vessels coming into the harbor of Honolulu the strict observance of the following regulations:

1. On the arrival of your ship, you are requested to have each of your crew as vaccinated for kinpox.

2. You are requested to retain on board your vessel, for the period of eight days, all men not protected by vaccination.

At your request, any resident physician you may name will visit your vessel and vaccinate such of your crew as may be necessary, at the rate of half a dollar for each person, where the number amounts to ten. After the fifth day the same physician will again visit your ship, and re-vaccinate those whose pusules have not begun to form. After the eighth day, or when the physician shall pronounce them protected from contagion, your men may safely come on shore, and it is believed that an observance of these regulations will entirely protect your crew from the smallpox. I am happy to be able to inform you that there is little of the disease remaining in Honolulu, and no case among the white

population. No case exists among the shipping. The disease has thus far been almost exclusively confined to the natives, and efficient measures have recently been adopted to prevent its further ravages. I am permitted to name and recommend the following physicians, either of whom will visit your vessel, if you desire it, upon the terms indicated: Drs. Hardy, Newcomb, Ford, Lathrop, Hoffman, Hillebrand, Smyth and Schell.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, etc.,
B. F. ANGEL,
United States Consul.

It was a harsh rule to make, but it was the only thing to do to prevent a second epidemic, as it was ascertained that not one-half of the crews had ever been vaccinated. Only one man in all the fleet had the disease, and he recovered. During the epidemic but one foreigner died; he was the man who had charge of the large hospital on Queen street. He had had smallpox before, and at the outbreak of the epidemic volunteered his services, and did a noble work; he nevertheless took the disease, and he was one of the worst cases I have ever seen. I am sorry I cannot recall his name. Some fifty-odd of the native constables died of the disease in the discharge of their duties as officers. I regret that the record book of the Commissioners cannot be found. It, with all the reports and documents, was delivered to the New Board of Health, and I have not been able to find it; so I cannot give the number of cases and deaths from that source. However, I will give the numbers as accurately as possible. The following estimate is that of the Commissioners of Public Health in the "Polynesian" of January 27, 1834: Number of cases, 5,605; number of deaths, 2,485—a death rate of almost 50 per cent.

The expenses of the Health Commissioners, which amounted to \$215.94, were provided for by the Legislature, April 27, 1834. The form of a bill (introduced by Mr. Marsh) for the relief of the King and Privy Council; and the rules being suspended, it was read a second and third time, and passed. Prior to the passing of this bill, Dr. Lathrop sent in a claim for \$2,500 for attendance on sick natives during the epidemic. The Legislature sent a circular letter to all the physicians in Honolulu, asking what their claims were. All disavowed any claim, with the exceptions of Dr. Lathrop for \$2,500, Dr. Newcomb for \$2,500, and Dr. Hillebrand for \$2,500; these were referred to the Committee on Claims, who reported, May 15, that the petition of Dr. Lathrop had no legal claim—the Health Commissioners having procured no remuneration, their powers not authorizing them to do so. Mr. Harris read a minority report, recommending the payment of \$524. Both reports were referred to a committee of the whole, which, on July 19, unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, the Royal Health Commissioners, with their deputies, the medical practitioners throughout the islands, and very many others, both foreigners and natives, most generously contributed their services gratuitously in affording assistance to the sick and suffering poor; and whereas the value of their services cannot be estimated in money, and it being moreover out of our power to recompense them; therefore it is

"Resolved, That this House do, in behalf of the people whom we represent, render our most sincere thanks to all who in that time of calamity rendered such gratuitous and invaluable aid in alleviating the distress of the suffering sick and dying people of these islands."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

May it Please Your Majesty: At the time of Your Majesty's first confiding to us the responsible duties attaching to our Board, we attempted to prevent the spread of the smallpox by vaccination, isolation and appointment of sub-commissioners on the other islands with power equal to our own. Finding that the disease had already been too much spread on Oahu to allow of the prevention of its general dissemination on that island, it became our great object to hinder its extension to the other islands. In this attempt we have received the most efficient support from the several sub-commissioners, whose local knowledge enabled them to make regulations adapted to the peculiarities of their various fields of labor, and to which regulations they have given our strongest support. On Oahu where the disease raged in its virulence, hospitals were erected and furnished with everything necessary for the reception of all the sick who could be induced to enter them. Medicines have been supplied to all who needed them. Every medical man or other intelligent person willing to assist the sick, either volunteered or was engaged for pay. Wherever nurses could be procured, they were employed, and a band of prisoners was devoted to the revolting office of burying the dead.

The patient exertions of these latter assistants render them, in our humble opinion, highly deserving of Your Majesty's merciful consideration. As the sick have been strictly prohibited, of course, from going into the kalo patches for food, we have been obliged to supply provisions generally in such form as tea, sugar, rice, arrow root, etc. The distribution of these articles has given rise to some abuse, but has been a matter of necessity on our part. One great item of expense has been the reimbursement of those whose infected houses were obliged to destroy, and there were still heavier calls upon the funds in our hands on the same ground. In order to purify the town in view of the approaching season of the whaling fleet's arrival, which so much of the prosperity of the Islands generally depends, a considerable sum of money will have to be outlaid, a very few cases of smallpox among the crews might produce a panic that would greatly prevent business, and as the sailors are in the habit of entering almost every premise in and about town, it becomes doubly necessary to annihilate all possibly infected places. The clothes, also, of those discharged from the hospitals had to be burned, and the parties supplied with other and uninfected garments. The police force of Honolulu has assisted us nobly throughout, and fifty native and foreign constables have lost their lives in the prosecution of their painful duty, in burying whom we have been led into additional expense.

Thus Your Majesty will understand that the principal items of expenditure may be classed under six heads, namely: (1) Hospitals; (2) medicines; (3) clothing; (4) food; (5) attendants, including quarantine expenses; and (6) payment for houses destroyed. We have endeavored to observe the best economy in using the funds at our command, as our vouchers, we trust, will prove; but having expended already almost \$10,000, we feel it necessary to know Your Majesty's pleasure in regard to our future operations. The question is, whether or no we shall discontinue the supply of food and furnish medicines only on the island of Oahu, in view of the contingent necessity of large sums being expended on the other islands in case the disease should not be kept at bay there, but spread on the contrary as it has done here. Should it split Your Majesty's convenience to direct us at your first opportunity in regard to our future course, Your Majesty will add

another favor to Your Majesty's most obedient servants,
LIHOLIHO,
W. C. PARKE,
T. C. B. ROOKE.
Honolulu, September 12, 1833.

THE MERCHANTS HOLD CONFERENCE.

The Merchants' Protective Association held two meetings yesterday, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, both to consider the changes necessary to make the charter conformable to the law and to consider the question of advertising Honolulu on the Mainland through the medium of lecturers, stereopticons and other devices calculated to catch the fancy of people.

One of the most important matters considered was that of the present bill in the Legislature relating to the license bill now pending in the Senate. This is the substitute bill which proposes a license tax of two-eighths of 1 per cent as a means of obtaining revenue from the merchants of the Territory.

The Merchants' Protective Association is against the fixing of a license fee for the sale of their wares in the Territory, and mainly on the ground that outside business houses are not now required to pay a license. A committee was appointed yesterday afternoon to consult an attorney on the question of the constitutionality of the license proposed by the Legislature and be guided in their dealings with the Legislature accordingly.

If the advice is that the license proposed is not constitutional, then the Association will combat the bill, which is now being made ready for its final passage. On the other hand, if it is shown that the license law is constitutional, then the Association will present its proposition as to what it considers a fair license fee per annum for doing business.

At the morning meeting a proposition was presented by Mr. Wichman for Mr. Fred. Terrill, offering to advertise Honolulu for the Association by lectures, moving pictures, etc. He proposed to commence his campaign of education east of the Rocky Mountains and take in the entire country between that range and the Atlantic Coast. He asks the Association to grant him \$500 to purchase his outfit and \$150 a month for salary and \$75 for an assistant. He asks that the Association guarantee payment of his expenses.

None of the merchants expressed themselves as satisfied with the present exhibit of Hawaii at the Pan-American Exposition.

The afternoon session was attended by Chairman Fred. Macfarlane, Secretary W. W. Harris, H. C. Wichman, George W. Smith, H. Lewis, Oscar White, E. A. McInerney, W. W. Dimond, Manie Phillips, J. G. Rothwell, W. H. Auerbach, Mr. Lange.

Chairman Macfarlane stated that the charter had come back to the Association in an unfinished form and changes had to be made according to the suggestions of the Attorney General before it could have the signature of the Governor. The by-laws of the Association had been embodied in the original charter, which was contrary to the law. The by-laws would have to be kept separate. Mr. Holmes, the attorney who had drawn up the papers, had the matter in hand and was hastening the work. The coveted signatures he hoped to secure during the afternoon, so that the Association could commence an active campaign on the license bills pending in the Legislature with legal backing as an organized body.

Messrs. Auerbach, White and Dimond were appointed a committee of three to revise the charter with Mr. J. Jones, and complete it at the earliest possible date. It was pointed out that there was a likelihood of the bill passing the Senate this morning and no time should be lost.

Chairman Macfarlane thought the organization was sufficiently intact for the members to go ahead as a body under the charter and work on the plans already outlined.

G. W. Smith asked that prompt action be taken by the Association on the license measure. He thought it a sound thing to employ legal assistance to ascertain the law on the subject. The matter would in all probability come before the courts in the end.

It was proposed by one of the members that if necessary the Association fix upon the following rates for suggestion to the Legislature: \$150 for wholesale licensee, \$75 for retail licensee, \$75 for peddler's license. Mr. Phillips stated he had had conversations with Senator Russell on the subject and that solon was not in favor of licenses. Mr. Carter, he said, had characterized the bill as unjust, but still the country had to have revenue. Mr. Smith stated that the merchants in San Francisco paid no licenses such as the Legislature would require here. It was also pointed out that Jewer & Co. and other sugar factors didn't pay licenses, yet they did a larger commission business many many licensed corporations did.

Wichman asked for the sense of the meeting on the subject. He was willing to pay a license if that was the sense of the Association.

Mr. Auerbach suggested that the sugar factors or commission houses be compelled to pay a license tax of \$500 if the merchants had to pay for licenses.

Mr. Smith moved that it be the sense of the Association that it does not approve of the payment of any licenses in this country. Mr. Wichman did not think such a proposal to the Legislature would stand fire, and he urged that something better be advanced.

"We are not going to vote for licenses for ourselves when the foreign drummers do not pay it," said Mr. Smith.

"If it is unconstitutional, we don't want to pay the license, not simply because we don't want to pay such a fee," said the chairman. "If it is constitutional, we'll pay it."

Mr. Smith advised leaving all this to a committee and the latter be authorized to employ legal counsel and be guided by the advice received. Carried.

It was stated that when the foreign drummer's license tax matter came up Judge Silliman voiced his sentiments on the matter of licenses for the benefit of the Association, he declaring them to be unconstitutional.

E. C. Macfarlane did not want any red tape would round the committee. The committee should have the power to act for the Association upon the advice of the attorney. Let the committee get to work and don't hamper it with requests to meet the entire association to report, was his advice.

The Terrill matter came up again and was laid on the table. A number of other like requests had come in and would be duly considered at another meeting. It was stated that the scheme to advertise the Territory would cost about \$7,000. Mr. Terrill would have to state to the Association just how much he was to expect from outside business houses in the City, so that the Association could see what support he was likely to have in the matter.

Le Munyon, the photographer, formerly located in this place, is now in business at Manila.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
of cod-liver oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.
Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co. Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Down Again
In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, so poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.
When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from
CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.
Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL \$400,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Chas. M. Cooke President
F. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.
Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

A pamphlet on "The Geology of Oahu" has been reprinted from the Hawaiian Annual. In revised form, and issued by its author, the Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D.

SUPPORT!
Is needed by many People.
We can supply you with most any article in the supporting line.

Abdominal Supporters!
When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

Shoulder Braces,
All grades and all sizes. Some People need a Bracer. For these we would advise a pair of

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
FORT STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY APPOINTMENT AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LTD., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THESE NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

CAUCUS
OF LAWYERS

In response to notice given, about fifteen attorneys met yesterday afternoon in the court room of the First Circuit Court, for the purpose of discussing the proposed plan of framing a bill for a new judicial system, the same to be sent, when completed, and agreed upon, to Congress, accompanied by a petition for its passage, signed by the members of the Bar Association.

For a time it was thought that no meeting could be held, on account of the attendance not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, but several more lawyers came strolling in, and W. O. Smith took the Court's chair to preside. Secretary Case alert and at the clerk's table. Attorney Davis, who is a very vehement supporter of the proposed plan, began enthusiastically to express his sentiments in the matter, and was promptly stopped by Attorney McClanahan, who raised the point that the meeting was irregular and had no right to pass upon anything; according to the constitution and by-laws, he said, ten days' notice was necessary to a regular special meeting, whereas he, and a number of others, had received only a few hours' notice.

There was a great deal of quibbling over the matter, and a few persons were induced to join the attorneys. Attorney Weaver solved the problem by making a motion that the meeting resolve itself into a caucus, to informally discuss the subject, which they had originally intended to discuss. This was agreed upon, and the discussion began. Mr. Davis did most of the discussing, his remarks being directed principally towards the present judicial system and the Judges; he said that "with these there was 'something wrong,' backing up his statement with the extremely thin volume of reports in which were contained the reports of all the cases tried before the Supreme Court of the Territory during the past year. Mr. Davis compared the size of this book with the size of a fat volume lying on the table beside him, entitled somebody or other on Torts, a half dozen books of which size, he said, are ordinarily compiled by the Supreme Courts of other Territories. This, he said, to show that there was 'something wrong somewhere,' and that it wasn't fair for the Government to pay \$5,000 a year for the making of a little book like the one he held aloft in his hand.

Finally, the proposed petition, which had been designed by all the attorneys in Honolulu, was read, and following it the resolutions drafted by Hatch & Silliman, showing the plan for the new judicial system.

After the reading, by Judge Silliman, it was suggested by the persistent Mr. McClanahan that the meeting had no right, as a meeting of the Bar Association, to take any steps in the matter, and upon this suggestion, a motion that the matter be referred to a committee was put to a vote. The committee to re-consider the resolutions already drafted, in which certain inconsistencies had been pointed out, and to report at a special meeting which was to be regularly called, with the prescribed ten days' notice. The Chair appointed Judge Silliman, Attorney Weaver and J. McCants Stewart to attend to the duties of such committee, and as this practically closed the matter for the time being, someone made a motion, and Chairman Smith asked all those in favor of formally closing the informal meeting to signify by going home. The majority went, and the motion was carried.

The proposed plan provides for seven Supreme Justices, and three, instead of the present five, Circuit Courts, the Supreme Justices to take turns at sitting in the Circuit Courts, and all cases appealed from the Circuit Courts to be heard in the Supreme Court by Justices who had not heard the case in the lower courts. The suggested plan is called the "Calendar Case," and the resolutions will be properly read and presented to the Bar Association at the special meeting which is to be called. The petition already signed by the lawyers of the City, both members of the Bar Association and those who are not, is as follows:

"Whereas, there are over 200 untried civil actions on the calendar of the Circuit Court for the Island of Oahu, and new actions are being constantly brought, and it is apparent that the two Judges now appointed for said Island are unable to dispose of the actions and are pending in said court, and such new actions ought to be heard as fast as they are brought; and, whereas, the Judges of the Circuit Courts in and for the Islands of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii can dispose of a greater amount of business than is brought before them; and,

"Whereas, it is believed that three Judges of the Supreme Court are not a sufficient number to constitute a court of final appeal in this Territory, and that the provision by which members of the bar are called to sit in the place of one or more of said Justices in the event of their disqualification or absence, is not satisfactory;

"Therefore we, the undersigned members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, do petition the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to pass an Act containing substantially the provisions of Exhibit A, hereto attached."

Signed: Alfred S. Hartwell, Paul Neumann, J. J. Dunne, Cecil Brown, William O. Smith, Frederick W. Banks, George A. Davis, Charles F. Peterson, Wade Warren Thayer, Leon M. Strauss, B. L. Marx, J. T. De Bolt, Alfred Magoon, W. A. Achi, A. A. Wilder, A. L. C. Atkinson, F. W. Milverton, Lorrin Andrews, Ernest C. Piers, Frank Andrade, C. C. Bittling, I. M. Long, A. G. Correa, G. K. Wilder, Abraham Lewis, Jr., Henry Holmes, R. D. Silliman, R. H. Hitchcock, Jno. W. Cathcart, W. L. Wilcox, David Dayton, Edgar Cayless, T. McCants Stewart, S. E. Kane, Henry Smith, Philip L. Weaver, J. E. Brown, R. Judd, Enoch Johnson, James Kaula, F. M. Brooke, F. B. Thompson, F. J. Russell, J. M. Monsarratt, Sam W. Chillingworth, Sr., Lyle A. Dick-ey, W. Austin Whitling, W. J. Robinson, Francis J. Barry, J. Mahiai Kaneakua, Dan H. Case.

Three Senators of the Territorial Legislature yesterday filed applications with the First Circuit Court for admission and license to practice law in the District Courts of the Territory, and upon examination and the taking of oaths, they were admitted to the bar and licensed in accordance with their applications. They were J. B. Kaohi, who formerly practiced law in Honolulu, and was formerly District Judge of the District of Hawaii for two years, and L. Nakapahu, formerly a member of the police force, captain of police and deputy sheriff for five years in Waimea, Kauai.

MAUI GOES
DOWN AGAIN

The Oahu and Makawao polo clubs played another game at Moanalua yesterday afternoon and hundreds of people, some of whom wondered what the trouble was all about, witnessed the match.

Like Roosevelt's Rough Riders, like mounted Apaches, like rodeo vaqueros, the eight young men played polo yesterday. It was similar to a Wild West show, except that no charge was made for admission.

The two teams lined up as follows: Maui—L. von Tempaky, Harry Copp, W. D. Aiken, D. C. Lindsay.

Oahu—Gerritt Judd, Charlie Judd, Henry Damon, J. M. Fleming.

The colors of the home team were light blue and white, and those of the visitors orange and black.

The teams were the same as in Saturday's game, with the exception that Lindsay played back in place of von Tempaky.

The Oahu team rode the same horses as in the first game. The visitors introduced two new ponies.

Three periods of fifteen minutes each were played and the game ended forty-five minutes instead of an hour, as on Saturday.

The first period was a sort of reception for the blues. Oahu scored five points and Maui one. Charlie Judd especially distinguished himself in this spasm, displaying wonderful quickness and rarely missing a stroke. Harry Copp rode a balky horse and was practically out of the game during the first period. Lindsay, at back, played better than on Saturday in the first section of the game.

In the second, Maui realized that it was time to make a grand effort and played up grandly. Copp pulled up to his home reputation and was instrumental in obtaining three goals for his side. At the end of the second period the score stood Oahu 5, Maui 4. In this period the visitors were dashing and reckless in their interferences, particularly von Tempaky, who played a better game than on Saturday.

Everything in the third period went Oahu's way. When the ball rang they centered off the field winners by ten goals to five.

Copp went to pieces in the last period. He was handicapped by a poor horse and was perhaps the worst-mounted man on the team. Lindsay's pony was also palpably fagged out in the third period.

Von Tempaky rode his gray horse throughout the game with the exception of a few minutes in the first period, and the animal floundered badly in the final stage of the match.

Aiken's pony, which was good on Saturday, was suffering from a sore mouth yesterday and was almost unmanageable.

For the winners "Kauka" and Charlie Judd played a great game. The former was the star of the long repeated drives and fast riding. Charlie Judd, the spec-ialist in riding, did much in the way of football shuffling off to discount von Tempaky's playing. Damon played a fair game which was meteoric if somewhat indispensible. He is a good front hand smasher at great speed.

For the Makawao experts Captain Fleming showed up very creditably. He is the man to make the critical error, agency stroke near goal. On Tempaky was a host in himself and by his splendid exhibition of horsemanship caused the spectators to continually "o-o-o-h" in genuine wonderment. Lindsay at back drove off almost certain goal shots of opponents in the nick of time.

Considering the parlous condition of their mounts, the visitors made a good showing and equally horsed would undoubtedly give the blues a hard rub. The Mautes complain that the weather is hotter here than on the Valley Isle and to this and the sea trip must be attributed the undoing of the Makawao ponies.

The spectators and the visitors to win and to this and their lungs furnished the motive power. It was "Maui Play up, Maui!" wherever two or three spectators were gathered together. The crowd was not so enthusiastic as on Saturday, but every phase of the game was keenly watched, and there is no doubt whatever that locally polo has "caught on."

It is possible that a Honolulu team will visit Maui and play a game or two there on the Fourth of July.

POLO CLUBS FEASTED.

A complimentary banquet was tendered the visiting members of the Maui Polo Club last evening by the Oahu Polo Club at Lycurgus' Grill, where the contesting teams and their friends fraternized and toasted one another and vowed to meet again soon upon the grassy field. Covers were laid for twenty in the private banquet room and informally relaxed supreme. The dinner was a fitting close to a memorable tournament which has initiated a new sport in the Hawaiian Islands and won popularity from its inception because of the gentlemanly, sportsmanlike qualities which make it the "King of Games." Chief Lycurgus loaded the board with good things to eat and drink, and banquet, tournament, and the spirit of true sportsmanship were lauded to the skies.

President S. E. Damon of the Oahu club sat at the head of the table, and on his right was Captain von Tempaky, the president of the visiting team. Flanking them were the remainder of the Maui players, David Lindsay, Harry Copp and W. O. Aiken. In order were the members of the Oahu Club, F. C. Atherton, Fred. Waterhouse, F. Judd and the victorious members of the Oahu team, Captain Fleming, C. S. Judd, G. P. Judd and E. P. Damon. Next to them sat the following invited guests: Walter F. Dillingham, George Fuller, Harold M. Mott-Smith, Fred Damon and Gerritt P. Wilder. Following is the menu:

Polo Blue Points.
Consomme de Reine.
Salad.
Hawaiian Crawfish.
Sauternee.
Eggs d'Omelette.
Olives Pickles. Radishes.
Stuffed Peppers.
Fish.
Fillet of Sole. Tartar Sauce.
Pommes Duchesse.
Zinfandel.
Entrees.
Rix de Veau. Braises au Petit Pois.
Sorbets a la Romaine.
Rolls.
Spring Chicken au Cresson.
Pommes Sec.
Vegetables.
Asparagus, mayonnaise Dressing.
Mashed Potatoes.
Dessert.
Orange Fritters. Walnuts Almonds.
Raisins. Cafe Noir.

Queen Liliuokalani will be accompanied by a score of young people, a week from next Saturday on an old-style riding party. They will go from Washington Place to Waikiki, where refreshments will be served.

SCHILLING IS
HEARD FROM

The Japan Gazette contains the following article about Geo. M. Schilling, the round-the-world, pedestrian who made a call at Honolulu three years ago:

George M. Schilling, the one-armed pedestrian, who is walking round the world for a wager that during the tour he will "neither beg, borrow, nor spend," and will return to New York, from whence he set out in a paper suit, with \$5,000 (gold), arrived in Hongkong on the 14th inst., by the S. S. Glenalloch, and at once registered himself at the United States Consulate. He called at this office on the 17th inst., and handed us a pamphlet which he said he was selling to obtain the means to carry him onward, and enable him to win the wager he had made before he set out on his wide-world walk. He produced several books (on the pages of which were the Consulate and Municipal seals of the various towns through which he had travelled), as documentary evidence of his bona fides. He said he left New York, accompanied by his dog, King II, on 3rd August, 1897, went across the American Continent and shipped at Vancouver for Australia on 3rd June, 1898. Arriving at Sydney on 25th August, 1898, he travelled through Southern Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the other colonies, accomplishing the unprecedented feat of having walked 10,000 miles in 2 years. Leaving Fremantle on 24th August, 1900, he shipped for Ceylon. From Colombo he walked to Kandy and returned by train. A few days afterwards he took a steamer for Calcutta, and walked across India to Bombay. Returning by train he left India by boat for Rangoon on 8th January last, and set out for Mandalay, reaching there on 7th February. It was his intention to proceed to Bhamo, and, crossing the Chinese frontier, walk through the Yunnan province, but on arriving at the Upper Burma Boundary he was advised that it was useless to proceed any further in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The local authorities at Bhamo refused to allow him to enter the interior, and Schilling, finding his attempts to proceed through China by that route altogether frustrated, determined to return to Rangoon and ship for the Straits. After remaining in Singapore a few days he took the Glenalloch for Hongkong with the view of proceeding to Japan and thus complete his tour of the Eastern portion of this Hemisphere. Altogether, Schilling says, he has walked 22,000 miles, and judging from the portraits he has shown us, his physical condition has been very little affected by his pedestrian feat. He tells us that he was laid up with dysentery in Rangoon, and had the misfortune to lose his faithful dog, King II, at Bombay, but beyond that he is none the worse for his adventurous tour. He says that if he can walk through China from Shanghai he will do so after Japan has been visited, and then proceeding to Europe complete his task by a tour through the British Isles. Schilling is hopeful that some local gentlemen will take an interest in his feat, and assist him in getting a hall wherein he can lecture on his tour, and obtain the means to carry him further on his journey.

Every evening since the Kilpatrick has been in quarantine for smallpox outside, just about dusk of each day, a boat has left the side of the transport laden with officers and their wives and, rowed by soldiers, has gone to Waikiki.

The boat goes near the Castle residence and then makes its way toward shore. On one day it was about half past five o'clock in the evening that the boat was seen to leave the side. On some days it was a little later. It is still light at the time of the departure but when the boat gets about opposite the Castle residence it is dusk, just beginning to be dark. It is not known or told ashore when the boat returns.

Said a well-known waterfitter to an Advertiser reporter yesterday, "I have been wondering what a boat was doing between the Kilpatrick and Waikiki every evening during the last week or more since the transport has been in quarantine. Last night one of the Kilpatrick's boats was lowered from the vessel's side and, manned by soldiers, was taken in the direction of Waikiki, as far as the Castle residence. I saw it that far. After that it became too dark for me to see whether the boat was put ashore. I was outside of the harbor at the time, and saw a number of officers and ladies go from the transport to the boat. I did not see the boat come back."

"I think that something ought to be done about this for if the officers and their wives are really coming ashore against the quarantine regulations, as they certainly seem to be doing, they ought to be stopped, otherwise we are likely to have an epidemic of smallpox in Honolulu, and all on account of the selfishness of a few people who ought to set an example of obedience and discipline to the thousand soldiers on the ship."

"I would also like to say something about the manner in which the sick men who are sent to the quarantine island from the Kilpatrick, suffering with the measles, are treated."

"They are lowered into a boat and left to lie there in the hot sun, the boat meanwhile pounding around against the side of the transport, until the quarantine launch goes out to tow it to the landing at quarantine island. Unsheltered from the sun, not even provided with a mattress or anything comfortable on which to lie while being yanked along through the water, it is a wonder that any of the men recover from their sickness. Sometimes the sick men have to lie alongside the transport, in the small boat, half an hour or more, waiting for the launch. I have seen this with my own eyes and know what I am talking about."

"The whole matter has been badly managed. When the transport first came here and smallpox was found aboard, after the cases had been removed to the island, the troops should also have been placed on the quarantine island, the ship's crew remaining aboard while the vessel was thoroughly fumigated. Then the transport could have come up to the wharf and taken on water and coal, all she wanted, in a couple of days and gotten away about her business."

Three more soldiers, suffering with measles, were taken from the transport yesterday and landed at the quarantine island.

On Saturday one man, troubled with a fistula, was taken from the ship. There are at present thirty-five patients at the hospital on Quarantine Island. Three are smallpox patients and are doing well. The rest are measles patients with the one exception named.

THE CREMATION BILL.

Brilliant Specimen of Ind. Rep. Home Rule Statesmanship.

The following bill to punish a man who permits his own cremation without giving previous notice in writing to the Board of Health, is a fair specimen of the sort of legislation the Home Rulers are trying to achieve:

An Act to Prohibit the Cremating of Deceased Persons Without the Consent of the Family of the Deceased. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Section 1. The cremating of any deceased person in the Territory of Hawaii is hereby strictly prohibited except at the request of the family of the deceased.

Section 2. If any person wishes to be cremated, or the family of any deceased, notice must be given to the Board of Health in writing. But the expense must be borne by the person or family who so desires to be cremated.

Section 3. That all rules made by the Board of Health in reference to cremation is hereby abolished.

Section 4. And if any person or persons fail to comply with the provisions of this Act, he or they shall be guilty of a crime, and if proved guilty shall be imprisoned not more than one year nor less than six months.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried many of our remedies, but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. George F. Parsons & Co. druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, and they all agree with me that this is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Governor Allen denies that Porto Ricans are starving, and says that the recent petition for food was the work of a malcontent.

BREAKING
QUARANTINE?

Every evening since the Kilpatrick has been in quarantine for smallpox outside, just about dusk of each day, a boat has left the side of the transport laden with officers and their wives and, rowed by soldiers, has gone to Waikiki.

The boat goes near the Castle residence and then makes its way toward shore. On one day it was about half past five o'clock in the evening that the boat was seen to leave the side. On some days it was a little later. It is still light at the time of the departure but when the boat gets about opposite the Castle residence it is dusk, just beginning to be dark. It is not known or told ashore when the boat returns.

Said a well-known waterfitter to an Advertiser reporter yesterday, "I have been wondering what a boat was doing between the Kilpatrick and Waikiki every evening during the last week or more since the transport has been in quarantine. Last night one of the Kilpatrick's boats was lowered from the vessel's side and, manned by soldiers, was taken in the direction of Waikiki, as far as the Castle residence. I saw it that far. After that it became too dark for me to see whether the boat was put ashore. I was outside of the harbor at the time, and saw a number of officers and ladies go from the transport to the boat. I did not see the boat come back."

"I think that something ought to be done about this for if the officers and their wives are really coming ashore against the quarantine regulations, as they certainly seem to be doing, they ought to be stopped, otherwise we are likely to have an epidemic of smallpox in Honolulu, and all on account of the selfishness of a few people who ought to set an example of obedience and discipline to the thousand soldiers on the ship."

"I would also like to say something about the manner in which the sick men who are sent to the quarantine island from the Kilpatrick, suffering with the measles, are treated."

"They are lowered into a boat and left to lie there in the hot sun, the boat meanwhile pounding around against the side of the transport, until the quarantine launch goes out to tow it to the landing at quarantine island. Unsheltered from the sun, not even provided with a mattress or anything comfortable on which to lie while being yanked along through the water, it is a wonder that any of the men recover from their sickness. Sometimes the sick men have to lie alongside the transport, in the small boat, half an hour or more, waiting for the launch. I have seen this with my own eyes and know what I am talking about."

"The whole matter has been badly managed. When the transport first came here and smallpox was found aboard, after the cases had been removed to the island, the troops should also have been placed on the quarantine island, the ship's crew remaining aboard while the vessel was thoroughly fumigated. Then the transport could have come up to the wharf and taken on water and coal, all she wanted, in a couple of days and gotten away about her business."

Three more soldiers, suffering with measles, were taken from the transport yesterday and landed at the quarantine island.

On Saturday one man, troubled with a fistula, was taken from the ship. There are at present thirty-five patients at the hospital on Quarantine Island. Three are smallpox patients and are doing well. The rest are measles patients with the one exception named.

THE CREMATION BILL.

Brilliant Specimen of Ind. Rep. Home Rule Statesmanship.

The following bill to punish a man who permits his own cremation without giving previous notice in writing to the Board of Health, is a fair specimen of the sort of legislation the Home Rulers are trying to achieve:

An Act to Prohibit the Cremating of Deceased Persons Without the Consent of the Family of the Deceased. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Section 1. The cremating of any deceased person in the Territory of Hawaii is hereby strictly prohibited except at the request of the family of the deceased.

Section 2. If any person wishes to be cremated, or the family of any deceased, notice must be given to the Board of Health in writing. But the expense must be borne by the person or family who so desires to be cremated.

Section 3. That all rules made by the Board of Health in reference to cremation is hereby abolished.

Section 4. And if any person or persons fail to comply with the provisions of this Act, he or they shall be guilty of a crime, and if proved guilty shall be imprisoned not more than one year nor less than six months.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval.

THE KINAU FROM HILO.

On Saturday Wilder's steamer Kinau arrived in port from Hilo and was ported several hours ahead of time. She came in sooner than usual on account of the arrival of the Porto Rican laborers from the Coast on the Zealandia. She will take a number of the immigrants to Hawaii and so hurried here to prepare for the special trip to the Big Island.

The following passengers arrived on the Kinau: Sam Parker, H. E. Packer, J. R. Southern, W. H. Cornwell, T. Frey, J. J. Jones, Captain J. Ross, H. R. Macfarlane, G. Turner, R. H. Fowler and wife W. B. Rabble and wife W. M. Warren, Miss E. B. Wilson, R. Burrows, C. B. Irish, W. A. Robinson, A. W. Carter, R. H. Wodehouse, Miss Duncan, W. Mutch, George K. Richardson, R. Andrews, J. Irvine, R. D. Church, W. Durrant, Father Julian, C. L. Kookoo, S. E. Kalekale, and T. K. Akana, Carl Widemann, wife and son; D. J. McElroy, George Hammer, G. Ahrens and son, C. A. Bruma, Max Glidometer, R. D. Beck, with B. L. Dodge, C. Leonard, C. H. Lewis, H. M. Lombard, G. E. Morgan, Miss R. H. Clarke, W. Fernandez, Mrs. W. Porteous, G. P. Jenkins, James Smith, H. Deacon, Henry Erickoff, Mrs. H. Maxwell, Dr. C. Beckett, C. Badaky, W. A. Rackhouse, J. C. Hebbard, C. Z. White, Miss Gladys Akina, Master F. Chin Chow, Mrs. M. J. McLeod and son L. B. Newton, D. Conway and 11 deck passengers.

THE KINAU FROM HILO.

On Saturday Wilder's steamer Kinau arrived in port from Hilo and was ported several hours ahead of time. She came in sooner than usual on account of the arrival of the Porto Rican laborers from the Coast on the Zealandia. She will take a number of the immigrants to Hawaii and so hurried here to prepare for the special trip to the Big Island.

The following passengers arrived on the Kinau: Sam Parker, H. E. Packer, J. R. Southern, W. H. Cornwell, T. Frey, J. J. Jones, Captain J. Ross, H. R. Macfarlane, G. Turner, R. H. Fowler and wife W. B. Rabble and wife W. M. Warren, Miss E. B. Wilson, R. Burrows, C. B. Irish, W. A. Robinson, A. W. Carter, R. H. Wodehouse, Miss Duncan, W. Mutch, George K. Richardson, R. Andrews, J. Irvine, R. D. Church, W. Durrant, Father Julian, C. L. Kookoo, S. E. Kalekale, and T. K. Akana, Carl Widemann, wife and son; D. J. McElroy, George Hammer, G. Ahrens and son, C. A. Bruma, Max Glidometer, R. D. Beck, with B. L. Dodge, C. Leonard, C. H. Lewis, H. M. Lombard, G. E. Morgan, Miss R. H. Clarke, W. Fernandez, Mrs. W. Porteous, G. P. Jenkins, James Smith, H. Deacon, Henry Erickoff, Mrs. H. Maxwell, Dr. C. Beckett, C. Badaky, W. A. Rackhouse, J. C. Hebbard, C. Z. White, Miss Gladys Akina, Master F. Chin Chow, Mrs. M. J. McLeod and son L. B. Newton, D. Conway and 11 deck passengers.

Governor Allen denies that Porto Ricans are starving, and says that the recent petition for food was the work of a malcontent.

LESS BEEF
NOW USED

MAUI, April 20.—The old law of demand and supply is limiting the rise in the price of beef. One of the Makawao cattlemen states that when the price of beef was low he used to sell 500 pounds weekly, but that now he retails only four and five hundred pounds. It is the same in Waikuku, and probably all over Maui. The butcher has said for but about one-half the amount of beef that he formerly sold at lower prices. Many customers have ceased to purchase beef at 15 cents per pound, and thus the demand is diminished. Butchers state that to raise the price still higher will not increase the profits of the cattle owner, but will only further diminish the demand.

A postoffice is to be established, or rather, re-established, at Wafakoa, Kula. C. E. Copeland will be the new postmaster.

Whooping cough is again showing itself in various localities of Makawao district.

During the week petitions to the Legislature have been in circulation all over Maui, praying that the county-seat be not Lahaina, as mentioned in the county bill, but Waikuku. The latter town is larger and nearer the center of the population of the proposed county.

Pala plantation has recently constructed two pretentious cottages near the mill. One of them is occupied by Henry Robinson, the plantation carpenter.

Normal Instructor S. Kellinoh has been in Lahaina during the past week. Public opinion of Maui is seemingly against the dispensary bill, for according to the vote taken a short time ago, it was four precincts against two, viz., the Lahaina, Waikuku, Spreckelsville and Kula precincts, against the Pala, Hamakua, Kula and Keane precincts, with Eana, Kipahulu, Ulupalukua and Kaanapali to be heard from.

The Mauna Loa had quite a passenger list of Maui people last Thursday night, the 13th: Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempaky, bound for Canada; D. C. Lindsay, off for Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken and H. Copp, for Honolulu.

During Sunday, the 14th, Pala church people were much pleased to see Dr. E. G. Beckwith again in the pulpit. He preached a fine sermon, and seemingly has fully recovered his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, of Makawao. Mr. Brown is the assistant to Rev. Mr. Kincaid, of Honolulu.

During the evening of the 12th, as Mr. D. D. Baldwin of Waikuku was going through Waikuku Gulch, in the darkness, he drove his brake over a large stone, overturned the vehicle, and fell head foremost on the hard road. He was badly bruised and received a severe shock.

WILCOX SIZED UP.

The Hilo Tribune Agrees With Congressman Hill.

Congressman Hill of Connecticut has brought down upon himself the wrath of a portion of the Honolulu press by his statement that Wilcox as Territorial Delegate was a mere nonentity as a legislative factor at Washington, and that Haywood was the man consulted by Congressmen whenever they wished information or advice from a Hawaiian representative.

We know nothing of Congressman Hill except what the news items of Honolulu dailies have informed us. There is nothing improbable in his estimation of Wilcox's influence at Washington. That element of the Honolulu press which since election has seen fit to become the Delegate's most ardent supporter should refer to its more honest and more truthful estimate of him expressed prior to election.

No one with any grain or common sense can possibly suppose that Wilcox is a representative of any value or force in Congress, or that he is really qualified to give even accurate and intelligible information upon matters Hawaiian. His ignorance of the English language preclude that, even if his actual knowledge did not. Wilcox was the choice of the majority of the voters of this Territory, such as they were—certainly an exception to that proverb of many exceptions that "The voice of the people is the voice of God"—and as such a choice we certainly pray that he may accomplish no harm, and even have the presumption to hope that he may, accidentally, do some little good. But Wilcox elected is after all the same man as Wilcox unelected, an adventurer, a revolutionist, a hater of the people and all his works, a shrewd manipulator of his own people, whose ignorant guilelessness might, but who in an Anglo-Saxon Congress as the representative of an Anglo-Saxon Territory (God save the mark) can be only a tolerated curio, who can reflect little credit upon his constituents. The people of Hawaii should treat him with respect since he stands as their choice, however little he may be the choice of the more responsible of them, and since there is no reason why they should hold him in less respect than they know to be false. One of the most contemptible representatives of sister States and Territories who say of him that which all know to be true.—Hilo Tribune.

THE KINAU FROM HILO.

On Saturday Wilder's steamer Kinau arrived in port from Hilo and was ported several hours ahead of time. She came in sooner than usual on account of the arrival of the Porto Rican laborers from the Coast on the Zealandia. She will take a number of the immigrants to Hawaii and so hurried here to prepare for the special trip to the Big Island.

The following passengers arrived on the Kinau: Sam Parker, H. E. Packer, J. R. Southern, W. H. Cornwell, T. Frey, J. J. Jones, Captain J. Ross, H. R. Macfarlane, G. Turner, R. H. Fowler and wife W. B. Rabble and wife W. M. Warren, Miss E. B. Wilson, R. Burrows, C. B. Irish, W. A. Robinson, A. W. Carter, R. H. Wodehouse, Miss Duncan, W. Mutch, George K. Richardson, R. Andrews, J. Irvine, R. D. Church, W. Durrant, Father Julian, C. L. Kookoo, S. E. Kalekale, and T. K. Akana, Carl Widemann, wife and son; D. J. McElroy, George Hammer, G. Ahrens and son, C. A. Bruma, Max Glidometer, R. D. Beck, with B. L. Dodge, C. Leonard, C. H. Lewis, H. M. Lombard, G. E. Morgan, Miss R. H. Clarke, W. Fernandez, Mrs. W. Porteous, G. P. Jenkins, James Smith, H. Deacon, Henry Erickoff, Mrs. H. Maxwell, Dr. C. Beckett, C. Badaky, W. A. Rackhouse, J. C. Hebbard, C. Z. White, Miss Gladys Akina, Master F. Chin Chow, Mrs. M. J. McLeod and son L. B. Newton, D. Conway and 11 deck passengers.

Governor Allen denies that Porto Ricans are starving, and says that the recent petition for food was the work of a malcontent.

Governor Allen denies that Porto Ricans are starving, and says that the recent petition for food was the work of a malcontent.

PACIFIC KINDERED.

I find in my genealogical researches regarding the Polynesian races that the Maoris, Tongans, Tahitians, Samoans and Hawaiians can without difficulty be proved one and the same family. My researches carries us back unerringly to a period of probably 1,000 years ago, which may be considered as fairly remote in the ancestral lines thus: Maori—Tol, Whataonga, Taurea, Samoa—Ta, Atonga, Raulu.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON; TRADING
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

very interesting question of water rights has been raised in the suit between H. C. & S. Co. and the Waikuku Sugar Co. Of course, vested rights must be respected, and the H. C. & S. Co. would have all the water to which they are entitled, if they really need it. But when the actual needs of the konoehiki are supplied, the balance of the water should be used on the Kula cane lands of the Waikuku Sugar Co. and none of it

Original men and women, the marvelous flowers of the race, do not appear by chance or by miracle, but re- sult from the crowning point of a long past. They synthesize the greatness of their time, and of the race. By a very careful study of distinguished men of various periods and countries, it was found that one man in four thousand may be called eminent, and that more than one in a million, or in many millions, sometimes, may be called his-

GRIPPED BY UNDERTOW

causes them to overlook the risk. Women and children are safer on the beach at these times. Several canoe parties have been upset of late, and while no actual casualties have occurred, one person, an expert swimmer, was taken with cramps on Saturday, after an upset, and, with the others in the party, experienced difficulty in reaching the shore. Many narrow escapes while canoeing have occurred lately.


MULES AND HORSES

Hay
AND
Grain.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Harness and
Saddlery

New and Second
hand Vehicles,
Farm Wagons
a specialty.

Carriage Painting and
Repairing in all its branches
Island orders for breeding stock
especially solicited.



Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at
AUCTION
 when you can get a standard make
 from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR——: **\$10 Wheels!**

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD
Bicycle Department next to Bulletin Office

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.
 POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
**Artificial
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND
PACIFIC GUANO, PUTAHU, BISPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company
DR. W. AVERDAK, Moscow.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.
Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds. £2,675,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

**General Insurance Co. for
River and Land Transport
of Dresden**

Having established an agency in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company	5,000,000
and reserve, reichmarks	
Capital their reinsurance	102,550,000
companies	
Total reichmarks	107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company	8,220,000
and reserve, reichsmarks	8,220,000
Capital their reinsurance	15,000,000
companies	15,000,000
Total reichsmarks	23,220,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued
To All Points in the United States
and Canada via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
 Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India
 and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Grave
Pains in the back, and all kindred com-
plaints. Free from Mercury. Established
upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 10
each, of all Chemists and Patent Medi-
cine Vendors throughout the World.
Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln - Eng-
land.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED.—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS.**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON; TRADING
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 19.
Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, 13 days
from San Francisco.
Am. bk. R. P. Rittet, McPhail, 13 days
from San Francisco.
L. L. str. Mauna Loa, Blomson, from
Hawaii and Maui ports.
L. L. str. James Makee, Tullett, from
Kauai.
L. L. str. Nihau, Thompson, from
Kauai.

Saturday, April 20.
O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from Los
Angeles.
W. str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo
and way ports.
L. L. str. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hono-
lulu.
Star. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
windward Oahu ports.
L. L. str. Waleale, Piltz, from Ka-
uail.

Sunday, April 21.
L. L. str. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili.
L. L. str. K. Au Hou, from Mahukona.
L. L. str. Mikahala, from Elele.
W. str. Claudine, Parker, from Ka-
uail and way ports.

Monday, April 22.
S. S. Centennial, Anderson, 19 days
from Seattle with 1,300 tons general mer-
chandise to Alexander & Baldwin; an-
chored outside; enters port this morn-
ing.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 19.
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San
Francisco.
Am. schr. Bangor, Turloff, for the
Sound in ballast.

Saturday, April 20.
Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, for San Fran-
cisco.
L. L. str. James Makee, for Kapaa.

Sunday, April 21.
W. str. Helene, Nielsen, for San
Francisco.

Monday, Apr. 22.
U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rogers, for Ma-
nilla, from anchorage off port.

ABOUT 6 o'clock last evening a re-
port spread through the town
that the Oceanic steamship Ven-
tura was sighted off Waimanalo. By
the time the steamer was expected to
poke her nose around Diamond Head,
there were crowds of people assem-
bled on the wharves along the water-
front to see the boat come in.
Much wonder was expressed that
the Ventura should have come down
from the Coast in such splendid time.
Everybody knew she was not suppos-
ed to have sailed from San Francisco
until the evening of the 17th instant,
and when they figured out that she
must have made the voyage in five
days or less a great deal of surprise
was shown.

After the steamer had got within
range of the vision of the lookout at
Diamond Head, however, and it be-
came known generally that it was not
the Ventura after all, but a "long, low,
black-hulled steamer with only one
smokestack," as the lookout described
her, people's expectancy changed to
curiosity as to what the vessel could
be.

When the pilot and the doctor re-
turned from the steamer, after she had
dropped her anchor outside of the har-
bor, and reported her to be the Cen-
tennial from Seattle, the crowds dis-
persed to their homes and voted them-
selves disappointed.

When an Advertiser reporter board-
ed the Centennial outside of the har-
bor last night he was met by Captain
Anderson, who expressed his regret at
having been taken for the Ventura. He
was sorry to have disappointed the
people of Honolulu.

The Centennial sailed from Seattle on
the 12th instant and experienced a
pleasant passage to port. She brings
1,200 tons of general merchandise con-
signed to Alexander and Baldwin and
will come into the harbor this morn-
ing and dock.

There are several passengers on the
Centennial for Honolulu, about ten in
number. Among them are F. W. Jones,
H. E. Newton, Harry Haglen and S.
Oldstein.

Captain Anderson, ever anxious to
oblige and do a good turn, requested
the ship's steward to write out a list
of the passengers on the vessel for the
Advertiser reporter. The steward went
to his cabin to consult his papers and
just as the reporter was getting over
the rail to return to the launch, hur-
ried to the side and presented him
with what he thought was a list of the
passengers. It was dark on deck, too
dark to read, and so the paper remain-
ed a passenger list until referred to,
when it was found to be an account of
beer delivered to Captain Anderson by
the steward during the voyage down
from the Coast, as follows: April 13,
two quarts; April 14, two quarts; April
15, two quarts; April 16, two quarts;
April 17, two quarts; April 18, two
quarts. The steward had evidently
handed the reporter the wrong paper.
Chief Engineer Jones of the Centen-
nial will bring gladness to the hearts
of the engineers of the Inter-Island
steamship fleet, for he will receive on
the Ventura the charter for the estab-
lishment in Honolulu of a lodge of the
Marine Engineers' Beneficial Associa-
tion.

It will be remembered that when the
Centennial was in this port last Jones
got the local engineers together, and
the matter of organizing was thor-
oughly discussed and planned. Jones
being asked to arrange matters with
the National Association on the Main-
land.

Praises for Captain Dowdell

A little less than half a hundred
Mystic Shriners traveled from this port
to San Francisco in the latter part of
last month and the beginning of the
present month on the Oceanic steam-
ship Zealandia.

It may be whispered that the Shriner
s anticipated that the vessel would
not be quite what they would have it.
In fact, inasmuch as the Zealandia had
been carrying Porto Ricans. It was
thought just possible that the steam-
ship might have retained some vermin
on this account the Shriners did not
relish the idea of going up to the
Coast on the Zealandia.

After they were once aboard, how-
ever, and found out what a fine old
boat the Zealandia really is, and had
the pleasure of making the acquain-
tance of Captain Thomas Dowdell,

their prejudices were scattered to the
winds, as witness the following glowing
testimonial to the jolly skipper and his
able crew and the good ship herself,
presented to Captain Dowdell by the
appreciative Nobles and their wives:
On March 23, 1901, our party consist-
ing of forty-seven Nobles of the Mystic
Shrine boarded your S. S. Zealandia at
the port of Honolulu bound for the port
of San Francisco. Our early acquain-
tance with you and your efficient crew
was very pleasant and agreeable as the
days passed by and we mingled more
and more with you. We were exceed-
ingly pleased by the kind and courteous
treatments shown us, it being impos-
sible to determine which of your gall-
ant crew excelled in agreeable com-
panionship, courtesy or assistance, we
are therefore compelled to consider you
collectively. Your ship is in a most
satisfactory condition and we were sur-
prised to find everything in such ex-
cellent shape. Some of our party have
been on all the seas of the world and
have partaken of some excellent meals
while on board ship but we are unan-
imous in saying that taking everything
into consideration, the meals you have
furnished far excel them all.

We therefore wish to thank you most
sincerely for the courteous, efficient
and kind treatment given us and assure
you we most highly appreciate the
same. We shall long remember this
voyage, and while we will be glad to
leave your ship, it would please us ex-
ceedingly if we could have you with
us during the balance of our trip. And
now as we are about to say farewell,
nothing could be more appropriate at
our parting than our Moslem "Es
Salamun Aleikum," "Peace be on you."
Captain Dowdell and your gallant
crew.

We, as Shriners, extend to you
our heartfelt thanks for treatment
given.
From the South to the golden Haven,
Chief Officer Koughan and Engineer
Kear are each in their line a number one
feller.

With your able assistants, one, two, or
three.
From the best crew that's needed on
any old sea.

Then there's Tommy McComb, the pur-
ser so jolly,
Who's right up to date, and that's
no folly;
The surgeon, George Clark, cures all of
your ills
With his bright, smiling face and his
little white pills.

And last on the list, but by no means
the least,
Is the man who's had charge of our
every-day feast.
Chief Steward Joe Seeley, a king in his
line,
Has served us the best, and always
on time.

There are also some others to whom
credit is due,
For the time we have had on the
steamer so blue;
The stewardess fair and the boys all
black,
Who fed us all well, even though on
our back.

Kilpatrick Sails for Manila.

At an early hour yesterday morning
the transport Kilpatrick sailed for Ma-
nila.

Colonel I. D. De Russey, of the Ele-
venth Infantry, in command of the
troops aboard the transport, addressed
the following communication to Major
W. W. Robinson, the depot quarterm-
aster here, before the vessel took her
departure:

"In behalf of the ladies, officers and
men on board the Kilpatrick, I desire
to express to the people of Honolulu
our thanks for the kind donations of
reading matter and so forth. They are
much appreciated, and will tend very
much toward whiling away the tedious
hours of our journey. I enclose a note
from the ladies to the kind donors of
the beautiful flowers."

Major Robinson said yesterday, in re-
lation to the probable violation of
quarantine restrictions by passengers
on the Kilpatrick, that if there had
been any surreptitious going ashore on
the part of any of the passengers, it
had been done without the knowledge
of the commanding officer of the troops
aboard the transport.

Booked for San Francisco

The following persons are booked to
sail for the Coast today on the Oceanic
steamship Sierra, which is due from the
Colonies today.

Miss Ordway, Miss Blank, Seely
Shaw, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. A. Phillips, W.
C. W. Renny, F. Benson, E. B. Mc-
Clanahan and wife, S. J. Ramsey, Hor-
ace B. Packard, J. K. Southern, H. W.
Johnson, Major Ennis, F. L. Dorch,
H. Longston, Miss Matthews, Miss Da-
vison, Mrs. Cushing, C. A. Bruns,
Miss M. V. Newton, Wilhelm Gartner,
F. A. Gartner and wife, Captain Mat-
son, N. F. Kennedy and wife, J. B.
Fisher and wife, J. F. Cneetham, J.
Bunnett and wife, F. Dohrmann, J.
Gavin and wife, W. Rennie, Miss J. L.
Gair, G. W. G. Adams, W. F. Bradley,
Miss Z. Z. Burdick, Miss Clyne,
Mrs. C. D. Green, Mrs. Carmichael,
child and servant, Dr. Herbert, wife
and two children, Mrs. Campbell, W.
Robles and wife, R. T. Zeet, Clar-
ence M. Smith and wife, W. A. Beck-
house, C. B. Irish, Z. Burrows, H. Har-
rison, Mr. Bickhoff, Dr. F. L. Miner,
William J. Nead and wife, Mrs. W.
Poinsett and nurse, J. F. Barker, wife
and two children, Miss Taylor, Mrs. B.
D. Taylor, Z. G. Bees, Miss L. E. Wil-
cox, Herbert D. Walter, C. F. Scholl,
J. Flower, L. von Tempky, wife and
children and D. C. Lindsay.

Salvationists on Maui.

The War Cry speaks as follows about
Salvation work on Maui:
Our Junior work continues to be in-
creasing and the prospects are good for
the future. One of our soldiers has
been a junior sergeant and little by
we are advancing. Our Senior
work is on the advance. Our
membership alone has increased 200 per
cent. It is continually increasing. The
attention to our recruits is all in a
good way. Three have professed con-
version since our last report. A Negro,
a Hawaiian and a Japanese. We have
just received our flag from New York
they are the first The Army ever had in
Waikulu. One of our ladies soldiers is
getting into uniform. We know that
the life of a true soldier and his uni-
form do not please the world but we
feel sure that they please God and
that that is our aim, for not to please
men—God—J. H. Bamberg, Cap-
tain.

THE DAY
IN COURT

The case of the Territory vs. Richard
Condon, the policeman charged with as-
sault and battery upon one Sydney Jack-
son, came up yesterday for jury trial in
the First Circuit Court. The case was
represented by the defendant and Deputy
Attorney General Cathcart prosecuted the
case. The jury returned a verdict of
guilty as charged, and the prisoner was
sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs,
taxed at \$18.50.

COURT NOTES.

The case of the Territory vs. Ah Chew,
charged with assault and battery upon
the person of one Kanahi, has been dis-
missed.

Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for the
Japanese Taska in the case of the Re-
public of Hawaii vs. Taska begun in
1899, yesterday filed with the First Cir-
cuit Court a motion to dismiss the action
upon the ground that the District Court
had no jurisdiction to hear the same,
there being no complaint as required by
law. The charge was that of heedless
driving.

In the case of Thomas Metcalf vs. John
Kidwell the defendant by his attorneys,
Robertson & Wilder, yesterday filed an
answer to plaintiff's complaint, basing
his defense upon general and specific de-
nial.

In the case of Ket On Fui Koi Society
vs. Guan Chong the defendant, by his
attorneys, Magoon & Thompson, yester-
day filed a list of points on his demurrer
already filed. The suit is for an injunc-
tion to restrain a "threatened nuisance."

The case of F. J. Mallet, on trial for
violating the law by exploding giant
powder in the Young block last Novem-
ber thereby endangering life and prop-
erty, came up before the First Circuit
Court yesterday morning and was con-
tinued until the August term by the
Court.

F. M. Brooks, attorney for defendant in
the case of the Territory vs. Yokayami,
yesterday filed a motion to dismiss the
action on the ground that there was no
sworn complaint in the District Court.
J. W. Cathcart, Deputy Attorney Gen-
eral, represented the Territory, and the
motion was argued upon before the First
Judge of the First Circuit Court, who
after argument, granted the motion and
ordered the case dismissed, and the de-
fendant discharged.

Ritchie Koi Unaua and Isaac Kahiki-
kine Cockett, investment company vs.
Hannie Koi Unaua et al. to quiet title,
yesterday filed answers to plaintiff's
complaint, stating that said defendants
have no interest in the premises describ-
ed, adverse to plaintiff.

WANTED TO PROTEST.

The motion of Mrs. Leah Dollinger for
order to show cause why J. A. Magoon,
administrator of the Steigman estate,
should not pay \$50 per month, instead of
\$30, for the support of the minor heirs
of E. E. Steigman, was yesterday heard
before the First Judge of the First Cir-
cuit Court. In view of a motion former-
ly made, the Court rejected the motion.
Astr was caused in the court room upon
the Court's ruling, by the action of Mrs.
Leah Dollinger, the movant, who jumped
to her feet and began a lengthy pro-
test against the decision of the Court.
She was quieted and escorted from the
court room by her attorney, Wade War-
ren Thayer.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The Executive Council met yesterday
morning, but there was no business
transacted of a nature to be given out.
Governor Dole was present, having re-
covered from his recent indisposition.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.

The report of George Lucas, master on
the accounts of F. W. Macfarlane and
August Ahrens, guardians, was heard
yesterday before the First Judge of the
First Circuit Court and the same was
confirmed. The Court also ordered that
F. E. Macfarlane and August Ahrens,
guardians of Ruth and George Richard-
son, be discharged as regards Ruth Rich-
ardson, who has attained her majority,
upon filing proper receipts.

The petition of James Roberts, a mi-
nor, in equity for the appointment of
J. E. Jaeger, trustee for Julia English,
in place of A. Jaeger, deceased, was
heard yesterday before the First Judge
of the First Circuit Court, and it ap-
pearing that the petition was entitled in
probate, and also that the petitioner was
a minor, the Court deferred the matter
until Friday, when an amended petition
will be heard.

The petition of G. F. Hodgins, a credit-
or, for the appointment of David Day-
ton as a temporary administrator for
the estate of George McInnis, deceased,
came on to be heard yesterday morning
in the First Circuit Court; the petition
was allowed, and David Dayton was ap-
pointed temporary administrator to serve
without bond.

The petition for discharge of adminis-
trator in re estate of Molly H. Kapu
came before the First Judge of the First
Circuit Court yesterday morning. The
accounts of the administrator were al-
lowed and the administrator ordered
discharged.

The report of J. A. Thompson, master,
on the final accounts of George Rodick,
administrator of the estate of On Kee,
was yesterday confirmed by the First
Circuit Court. It appearing that no af-
fidavit of publication for the hearing of
the matter was on file the Court order-
ed the administrator discharged upon the
filing of a due and proper affidavit with
the papers in the matter.

FEDERAL COURT.

The United States trial jury was called
yesterday morning and excused until
Wednesday.

The cases of Thos. Saffrey and Geo.
E. Lee, against whom indictments were
found by the Grand Jury, and who
brought the charge of illegal organiza-
tion against the Grand Jury, were yester-
day set by Judge Ester for hearing
on Thursday, April 26, at 10 o'clock.

A warrant of Retention of the Federal
Court for the arrest of A. L. Conlan,
upon a charge of assault and battery
committed on the steamer Zealandia
while upon the high seas. Subpoenas
were issued for John Hannan, John Cole-
man and Patrick McEntee as witnesses.

CASES NOLLE PROSE.

The case of the Territory vs. William
McCarthy, charged with assault and bat-
tery upon one William Hanlon, was yester-
day nolle prosequi and the defendant or-
dered discharged.

Nolle prosequi has been entered in the
two cases of the Territory vs. Maria
Walmers, charged with selling spirituous
liquors without a license, and the de-
fendant, by order of the Court, was yester-
day discharged.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.
Safeguards the food
against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 12. No. 8670—Trs. Oahu College to
L. P. Marques; lot 6 (12,330 square feet),
block 9, College Hill tract, Honolulu.
Oahu. Consideration \$1,600.

No. 8671—Trs. Oahu College to E. Pires;
lot 7 (12,330 square feet), block 9, College
Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Considera-
tion \$1,600.

No. 8675—Machunaga and wife to Jno.
Correa; portion of lot 3 (64 acres), Ka-
papa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration
\$400.

April 13. No. 8678—Wm. Ahia, tr., to P.
K. Nalwa; interest in R. P. 1073, kul. 905.
P. 2562, kul. 556, R. P. 237, kul. 556.
Makua, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration
\$175.

No. 8683—W. C. Achi and wife to J. R.
McClean; piece of land (7 acres), Puunui,
Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$250.

No. 8684—Trs. Oahu College to C. A.
Bishop; lots 7 and 8 (40,000 square feet),
block 7, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu.
Consideration \$3,100.

No. 8685—S. E. Bishop and wife to Jno.
V. Fernandez; lots 1 and 2 (11,730 square
feet), Kalia tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Con-
sideration \$2,300.

No. 8686—W. C. Achi and wife to J. Fer-
nandez; lots 12 and 13 (10,000 square feet),
block 10, Kaimali tract, Honolulu, Oahu.
Consideration \$400.

No. 8684—J. Gasper and wife to J. A.
Rodriguez; piece land, Kalia, Honolulu, Oahu.
Consideration \$775.

No. 8685—R. P. Lewis to Geo. Lycurgus;
lots 5 and 6 (9,000 square feet), Kaili
Place, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu. Considera-
tion \$250.

No. 8686—E. M. Nakulua and husband
to W. M. Blaby; lot 18 (8,000 square feet),
Waikane, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration
\$500.

No. 8687—E. K. Devanchelle to Eliz. K.
Duvanchelle; lot 34 (5,000 square feet),
Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration
\$1.

April 15. No. 8688—N. A. Tracy to A.
Von Arnswaldt; two-thirds interest in R.
P. 3718, Paana and Awawake, North Hi-
lo, Hawaii. Consideration \$315.

April 11. No. 8703—Meheula and husband
to Kainapua; piece of land (10,625 square
feet), Puuho, Hilo, Hawaii. Considera-
tion \$300.

List of deeds filed for record April 22,
1901.

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
A. Fernandez-Kalekulua	D
S. Kahoa et al.—D. Manuel	D
Palolo L. & Imp. Co., Ltd.—A.	D
Marques	D
Gear, Lansing & Co.—M. D. Vivas	D
Palolo L. & Imp. Co., Ltd.—M. D.	D
Vivas	D
G. H. Pahia—M. Fernandez	D
Pihahi—F. Lelaloha	D
K. Hanupa—L. K. Kanakulua	D
M. Makua et al.—E. K. Koloha	D
M. Hanupa—M. E. Coney	D
N. Kanakulua—W. K. Keoho	D
I. Testa—H. Wright	D
B. F. Beardmore—M. Bailey	D

"BOB" TO TALK
ABOUT CONGRESS

"Bob" Wilcox has been given an op-
portunity to tell all he knows about
Congress and its doings, and his view
on that great law-making body before
the Young Men's Research Club, which
will hold its meeting next Friday even-
ing at 7:30 in the Young Men's Chris-
tian Association hall. A committee of
the club, composed of J. T. Crawley,
Frank C. Atherton and Charles L.
Rhodes, was appointed to invite the
Hawaiian statesman to talk upon Con-
gressional matters, and the following
note was sent to Mr. Wilcox:

"On behalf of the Young Men's Re-
search Club, we extend to you an in-
vitation to address the club and others
on the general subject of Hawaii and
Congress, and Hawaiian matters in
Congress, at a meeting to be held Fri-
day evening, April 25, 1901, at the
Young Men's Christian Association
hall."

The Young Men's Research Club is a
non-political organization devoted to
study and discussion of subjects of
civil and public interest. For more
than three years it has held meetings
at regular intervals for such discus-
sions, and its proceedings have attract-
ed considerable public attention
through the press and otherwise.

"It is in the republican spirit of con-
stituents desiring to hear without par-
tisan bias, from their duly elected Con-
gressional representative on matters of
public concern in which he has repre-
sented them, that this invitation is ex-
tended, and the hope is entertained
that it will be accepted in the same
spirit, and through the Young Men's
Research Club an opportunity may be
given to the citizens of this Territory
regardless of party, to meet and hear
their Congressional delegate."

E. M. Boyd, who was the Advertis-
er's special correspondent at Washing-
ton during the last session of Congress,
will address the Research Club also,
upon the manner in which Congress
makes its laws. As Mr. Boyd has had
long experience in handling news of
Congress, his talk will give much in-
side history. The public is invited to
attend the meeting.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZ-
ER—A gas balance for indicating
continuously the proportion of car-
bonic gas in the flow of the furnace
gases, and which enables the engineer
to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at
the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer
Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukanui
Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukulu, Hawaii, Agent for the
Hawaiian Islands.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. | WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated
a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to
clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to
clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We
have taken the price-knife and slanted the prices down to the amazing val-
ues which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends
we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not sat-
isfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them
have been a dollar or more; many as
high as \$2.00. We will send one of
them postpaid to any address on re-
ceipt of price

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Sil-
ver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads;
a rare chance to get a bargain in a
stylish, serviceable belt

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS

50c.
Handsome stripes and shades of
muslin. Italian Cloth. Wears better
than silk. Cut liberally with pretty
pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary.....50c
Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest
styles; never have been sold for less
than a dollar. To be worn with white
collar. With one pair detached link
cuffs

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND

DDRAWERS—35c.
Made to retail to the summer trade
at 75c a garment. Could not be had in
New York at this money. Three
pieces sent, postage paid, for

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Tecks, Bands,
Imperial, Derbies, Four in Fours,
etc.
Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
HONOLULU, H. I.IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF
HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN
PROBATE.

In the matter of the Guardianship of
Margaret A. Robertson, an insane
person.

On reading and filing the petition of
John Cassidy, guardian, praying for an
order of sale of certain real estate be-
longing to said ward, situate on Kukui
street, in Honolulu, Oahu, and setting
forth certain legal reasons why such
real estate should be sold.
It is hereby ordered, That the heirs
and next of kin of said ward, and all
persons interested in the said estate,
appear before this court on Friday, the
10th day of May, A. D. 1901, at 10
o'clock a. m. at the courtroom of this
court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and
there to show cause why an order
should not be granted for the sale of
such estate.

Honolulu, April 6